

Battle Breaks Out Afresh, Haig Reports, But Enemy Is Repulsed With Losses

GERMANS HALTED TEN MILES EAST OF RAILROAD CENTER

(Continued from Page One.)

the village of Demuin. Heavy counter attacks by the British are reported from here and also at Mezieres, which the Germans succeeded in occupying late Friday.

In the region of Boiry and Boyelles the Germans were repulsed with heavy casualties and the loss of a considerable number of guns.

GERMANS NOW DIGGING IN.

In the north, the Germans having failed in their attempt to drive an opening wedge into the British line are everywhere digging themselves in, in preparation for a counter attack. Apparently the enemy has, for the present, given up hope of taking Albert. Military experts believe the next drive in the northern sector will be made along the Somme river in an effort to form a claw for the pincers movement on Amiens.

The only change in the Arras sector yesterday was at Arleux, where strong enemy patrols penetrated the British outpost line and forced a slight withdrawal.

FRONT EXTENDS 55 MILES.

The front now extends approximately fifty-five miles, the French occupying the line from Craonne to few miles south of the Somme. The heavy rains are slowing up enemy attacks, but affording him an opportunity to consolidate his lines.

Dispatches from the front indicate that the German offensive has not yet spent its force, and that four or five days more of intense fighting may be expected.

Although military officials refuse to verify it, the report gains credence that the British reserves are of sufficient strength to sweep back the German line when it is definitely learned that the offensive has been stopped.

These reserves, it is understood, will not be used for defensive work except in case of dire necessity. Apparently there is no disposition to use them at present.

FRENCH USE RESERVES.

Correspondents from the southern section declare that the French are using a small number of their reserves in the fighting around Montdidier, but that the bulk of the mobile force is being held for powerful offensive blows at the opportune moment.

Premier Lloyd George declares the battle is only in its opening stages.

The part that the American troops will play in the general counter offensive is still a matter of conjecture. It is considered probable that the Americans may be sent to the relief of the French forces at Verdun, where Hindenburg is reported to have massed a large number of troops. However, it is possible that they may be used at the strategic points on the western end of the southern salient, where the crown prince has made his greatest advances. Military men declare that the German line must be strengthened in this sector of the crown prince's army, or will be open to destructive flank movements.

LONDON, March 31.—Every front dispatch and even Berlin's official outgivings, show clearly that this is the critical stage of the drive, that the next forty-eight hours probably will bring a decision.

Meanwhile reports are coming through from Germany with growing frequency of an impending new powerful blow on some other vital part of the Armageddon front. Verdun is mentioned most prominently. Von Gallwitz, Germany's most noted artillery general, is known to have accumulated a staggering array of guns, especially heavy pieces on that front.

WOULD START PENDULUM BATTLE.

There have been many other indications in the last few days pointing to a German plan to attract all available allied reserves to the Somme-Oise battlefield in order to strike at some distant point and thus usher in a pendulum battle, forcing the allies, if he can, into a continual shifting of reserves.

But the Versailles council is known to have dealt with this old war ruse beforehand. Wherever the German may strike, confidence here and in Paris is unshakable that he will not break through, though at a terrible blood price he may bend the line.

The weather in the Picardy zone continues bad.

BRITISH CAVALRY EFFECTIVE.

British cavalry is mentioned by Haig today as a powerfully effective fighting arm in the last week's combats. Both mounted and dismounted they showed "great gallantry," repulsing the enemy with heavy loss after numerous engagements.

As in all previous campaigns the Germans in the present drive included certain "psychological" aims in their ob-

Troops Fusing Shells for Big British Mortars



Picknicky as it may appear, there is nothing festive or jocular about the scene which overtops these lines. Instead of pulling the corks on a little liquid refreshments, as they appear to be doing, the Tommies of the group are corking up some potential new casualties for their German opponents. In other words, they are fusing trench mortar shells for immediate use. The picture was taken close up to the front-line trenches. The suit cases you see stacked about are carrying cases for the projectiles.

Day by Day Story of the World's Greatest Battle

March 21.—The Germans began their long-expected west-front offensive. Berlin claimed to have penetrated portions of the British positions between Cambrai and Laferre. London admitted some ground was lost, but emphasized the enemy's heavy losses.

March 22.—Hindenburg continued to push forward at some points, while the British counter-attacked and took Doignes, eight miles east and north of Bapaume, on the Bapaume-Cambrai highway. Haig announced the Germans threw forty divisions (480,000 men) into the battle on the first day, and asserted the enemy losses were terrific.

March 23.—The enemy advanced to Rouppe, north of the Somme, about four miles southwest of St. Quentin, and Jussy, south of the Somme, about seven miles west of the former line. The Germans claimed to have taken 26,000 prisoners, 400 cannon and 300 machine guns.

March 24.—The offensive gathered momentum and swept forward to a depth of fifteen miles. Perrone, Ham, and Bethancourt, fell. Berlin claimed 30,000 prisoners and 600 cannon. The Germans had now retaken about a third of the territory they lost in the spring of 1917.

March 25.—Bapaume, Neuf, Gulecard, and Chauny were lost by the Franco-British. The heaviest fighting had shifted south of the Somme, where the enemy pushed forward an additional five miles. This marked the first appearance of the French in the major fighting, and announcement was that American engineer regiments were engaged. Berlin now claimed a total of 45,000 prisoners. The Germans continued to lose men at a staggering rate.

March 26.—Roya, Noyon, and Lihons fell. The Germans made their greatest effort to date north of the Somme, and pushed forward to the outskirts of Albert, making a total advance of fourteen miles in that region. Berlin announced that cannon captured totaled 963, besides 100 tanks. The German losses so far were unofficially estimated at 400,000.

March 27.—Albert was captured, but with its fall the German westward advance from that place north was practically stopped. The offensive began to show signs of exhaustion. The British made successful counter attacks between the Somme and the Ancre. South of the Somme, however, Rosteres was invested. At that point the Germans had advanced about twenty-six miles from their original battle line.

March 28.—The German crown prince's army took Montdidier, about thirty-five miles west of La Fere. This practically marked the high tide of the offensive, as the enemy's efforts to push farther westward at this extreme point have in the main been frustrated. The enemy extended the battle front northward beyond the Scarpe and entered advanced British positions east of Arras. Haig's men held firmly elsewhere. The French counter attack between

Noyon and Lassigny, retaking the villages of Meunil, St. George, Courmancie, and Assainvillers. General Pershing conferred with General Foch at the front, placing the entire American expeditionary force at Foch's disposal.

March 29.—Hindenburg's attack continued to show up, ostensibly hindered by the heavy rain which fell during the night. The allies gained some ground south of the Somme, but the Germans pushed forward slightly toward Amiens. Foch's appointment as generalissimo of all the allied armies was semi-officially announced.

March 30.—The Germans began to dig themselves in at various points along the battle front. The attack extended northward again, this time to the vicinity of Loos. The heaviest fighting was in the region of Montdidier, where the enemy was attacking savagely on a twenty-four mile front, from Moreuil southward to Montdidier and eastward to a point beyond Lassigny.

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GERMAN BUILT GIVES HER ESTATE OF \$1,000,000

(Continued from First Page.)

Congress now who will take this in hand. Lady Banff charges that she is the victim of a conspiracy and declares that "I refuse to be blackmailed."

"Those children are mine. It is true they were posthumous, but no one dares charge they are other than those of my husband and myself," she said. "Just before my husband's death I confided the secret to him and before they were born I told several friends of my condition."

"Of course, I was surprised that there were two of them. The first naturally succeeds to his father's title. He was born in the peerage, a belted earl. Today he is little Lord Banff. The second, whose birth was three hours and ten minutes after the first, is a viscount. They are subjects of England, not of this country."

Don't Like Doctors.

"I had no physician present for the reason that I do not approve of physicians and will not go to hospitals, which are maintained for the poor and helpless. I had a midwife. She was a good one. I gave her name to a detective by the health officer, but I did not remember her address. He claimed she was not registered with the District government. That is of no concern to me."

"The birth of my children was a matter which interested me alone. I shall permit no one to cast a slur at either of them."

"It was not necessary for me to have a child to secure the vast fortune of more than \$100,000,000 that is awaiting me today, if I went to England and asked for it. Had such a thing been necessary I could not have secured a baby from an institution. Their rules and regulations would not permit of it."

"The absurdity of the thing is apparent when the fact is known that I had two boys instead of only one. Surely I would not have adopted two of them during these war times, when one is expensive enough to test any widow's strength."

"Several years before my husband's death he made his will. To me he left his entire estate and all the dignities that would come to the family. He said I had no children. I could have claimed the estate just the same."

The oldest son, Lady Banff says, she is keeping with her in Washington, while the youngest is with a kinsman in a Southern State.

The present unsettled conditions in this country and in Europe will no doubt delay for several months Lady Banff's proposed trip to Scotland. She is withholding the filing of her husband's will until she can take it in person to the proper English authorities. If while on the voyage a submarine sinks the vessel on which she is traveling, she says she wants the will to go down with her.

The late Lord Cecil Spring Rice, former British ambassador here, Lady Banff says, she and her husband counted their friend. He was one of the few Englishmen who have been in this country whose standing in the peerage has been high enough to officially receive her husband, she asserts.

Visited in England.

While on a visit to England some years ago, Lady Banff and her husband were received by the peers and shown favors at court, she says. Of the six lords of the manor, her husband ranked highest.

She expects on her return to be accorded all the honors and dignities in one of her position in the peerage. She has already mapped out her program, both for the education and training of her two sons and for her own personal activities.

"Since the death of my husband, the family line had not been broken until I married Lord Banff," she said. "On our visits to Scotland and England I was received by members of the family as one of their own kind, and on many occasions the remark was made, 'Why, Lord Banff, we did not know there were such wonderful women in America.' His invariable reply was, 'They haven't. I got the only one of the kind over there.'"

Lord Banff, known to Washington as Robert W. E. Ogilvie, practiced law in this city a number of years. Lady Banff resides at 2413 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

LATIN AMERICA URGED TO JOIN WITH ALLIES

LONDON, March 31.—An appeal to South American countries to throw their allegiance to the allies has been made by Viscount Bryce and Viscount Northcliffe.

"Latin America seems out of the danger zone today, but the defeat of France and the British empire would be followed by an attack on South America," said Lord Northcliffe.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK PREACHES EASTER SERMON

The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, archbishop of York and primate of England, delivered the Easter sermon in Bethlehem Chapel, Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, at the communion service at 11 o'clock this morning.

The archbishop was welcomed by the Rev. Alfred Harding, bishop of Washington, who conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. G. F. C. Stratmann, dean of the cathedral, and Canon W. L. DeVries. The archbishop was attended by his private chaplain, the Rev. P. A. Fremonger.

An unusually large congregation filled the chapel at St. Albans, which was decorated with Easter flowers, and a special musical program was rendered.

The archbishop will preach this evening at 8 o'clock at the Church of the Epiphany.

The archbishop arrived in Washington late yesterday from New York and was met at Union Station by Major C. Stuart, of the British army, and Colville Barclay, representing Lord Reading, head of the British high commission, and Canon Russell and Meyer. He was taken at once to the residence of Bishop Harding, where he will be the guest of the bishop until tomorrow, when he will go to the British embassy to be the guest of Lord Reading for two days. He will leave for Baltimore Wednesday.

Accompanied by Lord Reading, the archbishop will visit Mr. Vernon and the tomb of Washington tomorrow. Bishop Harding and the churchmen of Washington have arranged a reception in honor of the visiting prelate at the Corcoran Gallery of Art from 9 to 11 o'clock tomorrow night, and probably on Tuesday Lord Reading will present the archbishop to President Wilson.

WILL PROSECUTE EX-KING.

ROME, March 31.—Reports reaching here from Athens declare that a court-martial has ordered criminal prosecution of former King Constantine.

TURKEY TO POLICE CRIMEA.

LONDON, March 31.—Dispatches from Turkey by Copenhagen report that Turkey is preparing a police expedition into Crimea.

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SHELLS FALL LIKE STONES IN PUDDLE

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, March 31.—German guns are grumbling angrily in the region of Arras, where five Bavarian divisions Thursday broke themselves against the stone wall of the British.

Every indication points to further fighting there. The Bavarian casualties are known to have been high, prisoners admitting whole companies were blown to tatters.

GERMANS IN THE OPEN.

Furthermore, through the deep valley of the Scarpe and along the smoke-filled hills on both sides of the river, swarming enemy troops can be seen with the naked eye.

Likewise, batteries of German field guns are well forward in the open. British guns smashed into these like small boys stoning a mud puddle.

The rain along the battle-front continues.

LABOR AND CAPITAL TO BURY HATCHET TILL WAR IS WON

Plans for putting capital and labor on a war basis have been completed and laid before Secretary of Labor Wilson, it is officially announced.

Worker and employers agree to bury the hatchet in common cause until the war is won, strikes are rendered virtually impossible.

Creation of a National War Labor Board is recommended. It will sit in Washington until peace is declared and hear and adjust disputes along principles accompanying the recommendations. Working through local boards, to be appointed by it, the central body will attempt to bring together conflicting parties when all other conciliation efforts have failed.

Right to Organize.

Chief among principles outlined is recognition of the right of labor to organize. In deliberations of the tribunal during any dispute, however, present conditions regarding "open" and "closed" shops shall be maintained.

If the "sincere and determined" effort of the national board fails to bring about a voluntary settlement, arbitrators or arbitrators, not on the other hand, shall workers coerce their fellow workmen into joining their organizations.

Women displacing men in industry must receive the same compensation as the men and they shall not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

The basic eight-hour day is recognized in all cases required by the existing law, but in all other cases,

OFFICIALS MUM ON REPORT BAKER WILL STAY ABROAD

Officials today refused to comment on a rumor which gained circulation that Secretary of War Baker will remain in Europe as personal representative of the President in the war conferences.

Reports to the effect that Major General Goethals would be made actual or acting Secretary of War were generally characterized as unlikely.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ARCHITECT IS DEAD

Paul J. Pels, architect of the Library of Congress, seventy-seven years old, is dead at his home today, 2011 F street northwest, after an illness of several months. Funeral arrangements will be announced tomorrow.

Born in Seltendorf, Silesia, Germany, he studied at the College of St. Elizabeth and the College of the Holy Spirit, Breslau, Germany, but did not graduate, coming to this country in 1883, the elder Pels being one of the political refugees compelled to leave Germany at that time.

Mr. Pels studied architecture in New York under Detlef Lienau. Besides the Library of Congress, his notable work includes the academic building of Georgetown University, the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and the Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort, Va. He also prepared plans for a number of lighthouses along the Atlantic coast.

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